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he Daily Commercial

Temperance Movements.

...he efforts and influence of every man in ...community are needed on the side of temperance. Drunkenness is becoming an epidemic. Worse than the cholera, it rages all the ...round. Houses for the sale of intoxicating ...iks are multiplied beyond all precedent in ...city and county. It was supposed that under the new law and in the hands of the Commissioners, they would be diminished in number. Cases that the Courts have steadfastly refused to license, have been passed through the ...ids of the Commissioners.

The Allegheny League have resolved to respectfully invite the Commissioners to meet ...th them, and inform them whether it is not ...ssible, under the law, to restrict the number ...drinking places. The request is reasonable. ...d the Commissioners, the chosen financial ...ficers of the county, will, doubtless, attend, ...d give the people the desired information. ...e subject has closer connection with the ...ances, as well as the morals and happiness of ...e community. Intemperance is wasteful of ...ese interests, and it greatly needs a check. ...e Commissioners should co-operate with the ...ople in honest, earnest endeavors to impose ...

There seems to be no expectation of better ...ws on the subject than we now have. Their ...ct interpretation and enforcement, as indited in Judge Mellon's charge, is the *desidera...m*. To this point, the friends of humanity, ...d good citizens and the County Commissioners and other officers, should direct their undi...ted and united endeavors.

A Remarkable Story.

In the American Department at Paris, there ...on exhibition some gold embroidery which ...tracts universal admiration. The richness of ...e material and the elegance of the workmanship is unequalled. It is from an American ...dy. Her husband is a New York publisher, ...e lives in great style. He has his fine house, ...shing teams and is emphatically fast. His ...fe is not allowed to dwell under his roof, ...he is an elegant and accomplished lady, on ...e whose fame not a breath of suspicion has ...ested. But deserted, and with no provision ...ade for her maintenance, she resolved to turn ...r accomplishments to a good account. Tailors ...dy called on Mme. Demorest and told her ...ory—exhibited her skill, and found full employment and fair compensation. For years ...e has earned a comfortable subsistence, and ...esteemed by all who know her. Kings and ...ueens bend over her handy work in Paris ...ith admiration. By little and little her story ...as leaked out and gratified curiosity is met ...ith her modest and patient endurance she ...ill make a name in the world.—*New York Gazette.*

A Hideous Freak of Nature.

(From the Louisville Journal, August 5.)

We saw, yesterday, a most extraordinary monstrosity—shocking, enormous, and horrible. It was a pig, with a clearly defined human face. The chin, mouth and eyes are particularly noticeable for their similarity to those of man, though the nose is not so much so; it turns up very unlike a pig's, and has no nostrils. The animal was, therefore, necessitated to eat and, breathe through the mouth at the same time. This strange creature lived thirty hours, and during that time cried like a child, made a noise like an ape, and sometimes grunted like a pig. Its body is like a well-shaped pig, and rather larger than those ordinarily found in any part of such an age. The owner of the ...ow, its mother, was afraid of it and gave it to druggist, who has it preserved in alcohol.

BEFORE leaving London the Lord Mayor received from Fuad Pacha, the Turkish Minister or Foreign Affairs, a communication in the French language, forwarding a donation by his Imperial Majesty of £2,500, to be distributed among the indigent classes of the city of London. Simultaneously with this donation by the Sultan, a splendid present by the Viceroy of Egypt to the Lady Mayoress was received by her ladyship, as a token of the munificent hospitality shown to him at the recent entertainment given at the Mansion House in honor of his Highness. A bracelet of exquisite beauty and great intrinsic value, being composed of one magnificent pearl, surrounded by sixteen large brilliants of the finest water, with eight medallions of turquoise, terminated by others equally large, while depending from the center pearl, which is of extraordinary size, are chains of diamonds supporting four large pear-shaped pearls.

DIPLOMATIC RESIGNATIONS.—Senor Romero has tendered his resignation to his government as Minister to the United States, not, however, on account of any misunderstanding with Secretary Seward, but with the desire of being assigned to some more important and lucrative place under the Mexican government. In the disturbed condition of Mexico his diplomatic position has not been lucrative, and for his country to the interests of the Liberals he has reason to expect a more agreeable and profitable office. Salcsar, representing the government of New Granada, and Molina, representing the government of Nicaragua and Honduras, have resigned their places as Ministers at Washington. There is no special significance in these resignations; the latter has held his place for several years, and desires to return to his own country.

THE "Fall Elections," as they are commonly called in the United States, began with the election in Tennessee on Thursday. Kentucky voted on Monday last, and had the registry of voters been completed, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas would also have voted on the same day. North Carolina before the war voted on the second Thursday of August, but her registering just begun, there will be no election this year. The next election that will be held will be in Vermont, on September 3d. California will follow on September 4th, and Maine on September 9th. On October 8th, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa will vote, and on November 5, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Nevada. Colorado closes the list of all elections on November 12.

"A SIGN OF THE TIMES."—Mr. Thurlow Weed after a two weeks' fishing tour with Secretary Seward, thus speaks of the Democrats: The progress of reconstruction in the South, however tardy, has developed one significant political fact, which is, that the rebellion has proved fatal to the Democratic party. Southern democracy and slavery occupy a common grave. Political organizations will "take any form but that." The early admonition of Gov. Orr on this question was even more significant than was at first supposed. Hateful as 'Black Republicanism' was to the South before the war it is quite as comely in their eyes as Democracy. So marked is the aversion of Southern Democrats to their former Northern allies, that he fact cannot be ignored."

THE ROMANCE OF EASTERN ROYALTY.—The Empress of Morocco is a native of Chaley, near Dole (Switzerland,) where she was born on the 20th of November, 1820, in a poor thatched cottage. Her name was Virginia Oldantenier. She went with her parents in 1834 to Algeria, and the whole family were taken prisoners by the Moroccans. Her father was killed, and her mother died a short time afterwards. The captors, dazzled by the great beauty of Virginia, spared her, and by concurrence of romantic circumstances, the Emperor, on fell in love with her and made her his wife. The Empress has since sought out and brought over three sisters to the Moroccan Court, to which they are now attached.

A. H. STEPHENS'S POLITICAL VIEWS.—In an article relating to Alexander H. Stephens's present position in relation to national affairs, the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says he is not responsible for the ideas purporting to come from him unless under his own name, or by his sanction, and adds:

"At the proper time the people of Georgia will hear from him whom they always delighted to honor and in whom they still confide. We believe that time to be not far distant, and pray that Heaven may vouchsafe him the necessary strength and illumination to make his words worthy of himself and worthy of his country."

MAXIMILIAN.—The works of the late Emperor will now be published with the consent of the Emperor of Austria. They will consist of seven volumes. Four of these have already been printed at Leipzic, and bear the following titles: "Aus meinem Leben," "Reiseskissen," "Aphorismen," "Gedichte," ("Passages from my Life," "Sketches of Travel," "Aphorisms," and "Poems.") The titles of the three other volumes are not given, but they probably are free from political ideas. Francis Joseph could hardly endorse the liberal views of his dead brother.

Messrs. Plunkinton & Armour, of Milwaukee, while shipping a quantity of pork aboard, on Tuesday, were surprised at no leakage with the thermometer at 90. The mystery was solved with an auger, when the barrels were found to contain sand and salt. The swindle was perpetrated by a pork packer named White, and Spring, whereby he realized some twenty thousand dollars. Mr. White was arrested Tuesday night while returning from a pic nic.

INSTANCES of the rapidity with which telegraphic dispatches are sent around the world are getting so common, and are so often quoted, as to occasion little remark. An extract from a private letter from Alexandria, Egypt, affords an another illustration of the same thing. A gentleman there received on Tuesday morning a dispatch dated at a city in Rhode Island at five o'clock Monday afternoon.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE SURRATT JURY STILL OUT.

New and Important Testimony Discovered.

Grant Says Sheridan Will Not be Interfered With.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1867.

The Surratt Case.

At the time this dispatch is sent there is no word of any kind from the Surratt jury. An evening paper here attempts to assert that the jury stands one for conviction and eleven for acquittal, but an application to the officers having the jury in charge, shows that it is simply impossible for any information of the kind to go out. The officers in question are not allowed in the jury room, and are on oath not to talk with the jury about the case. The interest in the result, however, is very great. The court-room has been filled all day, and large crowds have remained near the building. The prisoner has been kept in jail. Should the jury fail to agree, another trial will take place next fall. The District Attorney stated in conversation to-day that additional and important evidence has been discovered showing Surratt's presence here on the day of the assassination.

Sheridan's Removal.

The *Star* this evening says that nothing definite has resulted regarding Sheridan's removal. It adds that rumor is still busy here with the subject, one account being to the effect that General Grant says neither Pope nor Sheridan will be interfered with, and that Gens. Thomas and Hancock, who have been named as Sheridan's and Pope's successors, are both actively engaged in their departments, and cannot be interfered with.

The White House.

There has been a very large number of persons seeking interviews with the President today. Most of those who called were successful. During the day the President was also visited by the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General, when a Cabinet consultation was held.

Frederick Seward Recovering.

A dispatch received to-day by Governor Seward contains information that Frederick Seward is rapidly recovering from the effects of his late severe injuries.

The President Takes his Lager.

The President visited the Schoutzenfest this afternoon, and was received with a good deal of noise by the Germans, with whom he seemed to enjoy himself. He drank several glasses of lager, and participated in a shooting match, in which he hit the bull's-eye twice out of three times. In anticipation of his visit a fine rifle had been obtained expressly for him.

Chicago Labor Convention.

The Workingmen's Assembly here have elected one delegate to the Chicago Labor Convention.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE SCHUTZENFEST.

President Johnson, by invitation of the Schutzen Verein, visited the Association this afternoon at the Park, accompanied by Colonels Moore and Morrow, and Mr. Cushawa, of the President's household. The Schutzen were drawn up in line at the gate, and gave the President a formal and cordial reception. He was then escorted over the grounds to witness the varied festivities. Thousands of spectators were present. According to previous promise, the President indulged in a few shots for general prizes, and hit the bull's eye three times in succession.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Forty-three thousand twenty-one acres of public land were disposed of in July at the Sioux City, Iowa, Springfield, Mo., Detroit and La Crosse offices, mostly for actual settlement.

UNFOUNDED.

The statement that the clerks of the Freedmen's Bureau have organized a political club and nominated Gen. Howard for President is wholly without foundation.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN.

A report to the Freedmen's Bureau from the Inspector of Schools in Mississippi notices a very thorough earnestness on the part of the white people of Mississippi to see the freedmen properly educated, and schools are being organized and established in almost every part of the State.

THE SURRATT JURY.

Various rumors prevail as to how the jury in the Surratt case are divided. The most reasonable report is that nine are for acquittal and three for conviction.

COST OF THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Marshall has paid out for merely legal fees, in the Surratt case, twenty thousand dollars. It is calculated the entire cost of the trial will be at least one hundred thousand dollars.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

A report prevailed to-day that the President had sent Secretary Stanton a note saying he would in future refuse to recognize his official acts, but the rumor is entirely without foundation. The President has addressed no communication to Stanton since that of Monday.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1867.

THE MURDERER O'BRIEN.

The Governor refused to commute the sentence of Jerry O'Brien, who will be executed to-morrow for the murder of his mistress.

ROBBERS SENTENCED.

Four men connected with a band of burglars, who have been robbing bonded warehouses in this city have been sentenced to four years and six months each to State Prison.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Letters from Matamoras, July 26th, and Puebla, June 29th, say no disposition has yet been made of Taber and O'Hara. Juarez, in his proclamation, had commuted the capital sentence of all Division Generals to seven years' imprisonment; Brigadier Generals to six years, and lower officers proportionately.

DISASTROUS WATERSPOUT.

A waterspout recently burst at Guadalajara, destroying a large number of lives and an immense amount of property.

THE OLD COLOMBIA CONFEDERACY.

From Venezuela to the 9th ult., we learn that numerous arrests are being made of persons concerned in the late attempt to restore the old Colombia confederacy.

JACOB THOMPSON IN A NEW ROLE.

The *Herald's* Canada dispatch says Jacob Thompson is said to have a good chance for the appointment of Secretary of the Interior in the new dominion.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CABLE.

The steamer Chiltern, employed in the service of the Anglo-American Cable Telegraph Company, was to have left London yesterday, A. M., having on board the coil of the new submarine cable, to be laid from Placentia, Newfoundland, to Sidney, Cape Breton. It is expected the party employed on the Chiltern will repair the Atlantic cable of 1866.

CHOLERA.

Four cases of cholera are reported to-day, two fatal.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

A collision occurred on the Northern Railroad, of New Jersey, last evening. The fireman was killed and the brakesman seriously injured. The passengers escaped harm, though an engine and some of the first cars were smashed to pieces.

PASTORAL CALL ACCEPTED.

Rev. John Hall, of Dublin, one of the Irish delegates to the late Presbyterian Assembly in this country, has accepted the pastorate of the Nineteenth street Presbyterian Church, New York, at a salary of six thousand dollars in gold. The church recently dismissed, at his own request, Dr. Rice, formerly of Cincinnati, on his retirement a sum sufficient to support him comfortably the remainder of his days.

Printer's Strike in Detroit.

DETROIT, August 7.—All the printers of this city belonging to the Union have struck and stopped work, in consequence of the publishers refusing to employ certain men recommended by the Union. There is no disagreement regarding wages. Upwards of a hundred men are thus out of employment. The publishers are making strenuous exertions to fill their offices, and other Union prices to competent men.

Falling of a Bridge.

UTICA, N. Y., August 8.—The long wooden bridge over the Broad street basin, Erie canal, gave way this afternoon, precipitating a loaded wagon and driver into the water. The driver was saved.

Powder Mill Explosion.

BOSTON, August 8.—One of the mills of the Massachusetts Powder Company, in North Sudbury, blew up yesterday. Damage $5,000. No one hurt.

THE CABINET IN BROGLIO

The President Ignores the Secretary of War.

The Secretary Continues at His Office.

The Question of Suspension to Come Before the Cabinet To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1867.

As was anticipated in these dispatches last night, the President to-day ignored the Secretary of War in the transaction of official business, and addressed a communication for the War Department to Col. Townsend, the well-known Assistant Adjutant General of the army. The question of suspending the Secretary comes before the Cabinet to-morrow, and so far as can be carried, they are in favor of sustaining the President in his interpretation of the second section of the civil tenure act, as applied to the official acts of Mr. Stanton, namely, misconduct in office. Certain parties have informed the President that if this is done Stanton will thereupon resign, but this may be well doubted in view of the fact that such suspension eventually has to be confirmed by the Senate, and is only valid during a recess.

A Washington special of yesterday says: Rumor is again rife to-day that the President looks with distrust on Postmaster General Randall, and will soon ask him for his resignation.

Secretary Stanton occupied his office to-day in full feather, and it is believed that he will not be removed, although there is a report that he will be dismissed next week and a successor appointed.

The *Herald's* special says: It is stated in Washington that a Radical official recently called upon the President and proposed that he should join in a pot for the destruction of Grant's chances for the Presidency, and it is believed that the proposition to place Grant in Stanton's stead as Secretary of War, thus apparently committing him to the Johnsonian policy, is part of the plot.

The *Times'* special says: It was made known to the President from an apparently reliable source, that Mr. Stanton would vacate should the President demand peremptorily that he give up the office. It is the purpose of Mr. Johnson to allow the whole matter to remain in abeyance for a few days, giving time for reflection on the part of Mr. Stanton and the friends who advise him as to the course he should pursue. If he then persists in his refusal to resign the President will suspend him, and inform him that he is "thereby suspended from the further execution of the functions of the Secretary of War," and "that the reasons for the suspension will be submitted to the Senate at the next session of Congress." The intelligence was fully discussed in the Cabinet yesterday, and the course above indicated was unimously approved as being within the third section of the Tenure of Office law. The Cabinet was nearly unanimous in the opinion that the first section of the law gives Mr. Johnson power to remove Stanton, who was never regularly appointed by Johnson, and confirmed as his appointee by the Senate. This point will be discussed again in the Cabinet to-morrow. The President to-day ordered that no communication be held with Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

A Democratic Gathering Addressed by Col. McCook and Judge Ranney.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, August 8, 1867.

Preparations were made on a large scale for a Democratic meeting here to-day. They had intended holding it in a grove near town, but a rain storm compelled them to go into a hall in town, holding not over four hundred persons. The meeting was addressed by Col. McCook, who settled the African question, and longed to embrace his erring Southern brethren, and by Judge Ranney, who expounded the Constitution and showed the nation to be on the highway to ruin. From the very weak applause, it would seem their sentiments were not very heartily endorsed. Probably one third of those in attendance were Republicans. Very little enthusiasm was manifested.

THE SURRATT CASE.

Fifty-first Day—The Jury Still Out.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Jury in the Surratt case has now been out twenty-seven hours, and there seems no prospect of a final agreement. It is rumored the jury now stand eleven to one. Judge Fisher has not been upon the bench to-day. The crowd goes and comes continually and individuals discuss with much energy the probabilities of a verdict. Surratt is frequently carried out again by the spectators. He has not been brought to the court room yet to-day. Mr. Bradley, Sr., is engaged in another part of the court house, but either Merrick or Bradley, Jr., are present to watch every proceeding. Mr. Pierrepont has not been in the court room since the case went to the jury.

Judge Fisher returned to the Court room at six o'clock. As the jury was not prepared to report, he went home, saying he would not be back till to-morrow morning. He gave the officers permission to go home, and the crowd which had been in attendance all day immediately began its departure. It is understood, however, if the jury desire to come into Court during the night, the Judge is to be sent for.

Marine Disasters by the Late Gale.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The bark Oak Ridge, on her voyage from Philadelphia to Boston, went down in the late gale and all on board perished, saving the Captain, who was picked from a raft nearly dead by the Bremen bark Marco Polo. A vessel from Boston reports that the ship Gen. McClellan, from New York for San Francisco, during the gale on the 21 inst., lost overboard two seamen, and another fell from aloft and was crippled.

Honorary Degrees Conferred.

BURLINGTON, Vt., August 8.—At the Commencement of the University of Vermont today, the degrees of L. L. D. were conferred on Thaddeus Stevens and Hon. Jas. A. Jameson, of Chicago.

Prohibition in Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH., August 8.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, the liquor prohibition clause was carried by a vote of forty-four to thirty-two.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

ANOTHER SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

The President, it is said, proposes another extensive swing around the circle. Beside visiting his old home in Tennessee, he will visit Cape May and Saratoga.

ADMIRAL PORTER TOO RADICAL.

It is said that the people of Annapolis, Maryland, desire the removal of Admiral Porter from the position of Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy. He is too much of a radical for them. Secretary Wells does not coincide with them entirely, however.

THE LATE RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS.

General Rousseau is called here from New Orleans upon a dispatch from Mr. Seward, for the purpose of conferring with the Russian Commissioners sent here to formally deliver possession of the recently acquired territory. General Rousseau's command will include the territory when received by our Government, and as no appropriation is made for expenses in connection therewith, it is advised by Secretary Seward that it would be best to empower military officers already under salary to act as Commissioners on behalf of the United States.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S SUCCESSOR.

The President has been waiting for information as to the condition of the commands of the military departments, so as to determine who of the officers of the grade of Brigadier General can be spared to take command of the Fifth District in place of General Sheridan. The successor of the latter will undoubtedly be named in three or four days.

MRS. SURRATT'S SENTENCE.

The President still denies that the recommendation of mercy was among the papers presented to him by Judge Holt on the 30th of July, 1865, when the executive approved of the sentences of the assassination conspirators was written out by Judge Holt and signed by the President.

SPECIAL MAIL AGENT.

Mr. Wm. C. McArthur, of San Francisco, has been appointed as a special agent of the Postoffice Department, to take charge of the United States mails to be transported by the branch line of the United States mail steamers, established under authority of the act of Congress, approved July 18th, 1867, between the ports of Kanagwa and Yokahoma in Japan and the port of Shanghai in China.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to erect a fitting monument to the memory of Alexander Dallas Bache, late superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. Remittances for this laudable object may be made to Major General George G. Meade, S. V. Merrick, Esq., Prof. Fairman Rogers, University of Pennsylvania; John Welsh, President of the Board of Trade; F. Fraley, Esq., or Geo. Davidson, United States Coast Survey, at Germantown, either of whom will take them in charge and see that they are properly appropriated.

MAXIMILIAN.

Startling Revelations of the Inside History of the Mexican Empire—Maximilian asked by the Empress Eugenie to Accept the Mexican Throne—Eugenie Impelled by Love for the Archduke to Make the Request—The French Empress Overcome by Grief and Remorse—She Visits Queen Victoria to Seek Consolation—The Secret of the Loss of the Wills of Maximilian and Carlotta, &c., &c.

(From the New York World.)

PARIS, July 22.—The Empress left Paris yesterday with the Emperor for a brief visit to Queen Victora at the Isle of Wight. This visit has such a direct connection, and of so intimate and interesting a nature with the recent catastrophe in Mexico, that I shall put aside to-day all other themes which might arrest my pen to dwell briefly upon this particular episode of one of the saddest stories of our own or any time. No two persons in Europe, probably, were more profoundly affected by the murder of Maximilian than the Queen of Great Britain and the Empress Eugenie, and this not at all for political, but for purely personal and womanly reasons.

It is a fitting climax of the crime of Queretaro that, having been conceived in cowardice and in insolence, having been made possible by the basest ingratitude and treachery, and having been perpetrated with coarse brutality, its heaviest stroke should have fallen, not upon any political enemy of Mexico, but upon the hearts of three women. Napoleon himself, while it would be worthy a Kinglake to suppose him utterly insensible to the tragic fate of the young Austrian Archduke, has, nevertheless, many substantial reasons for reconciling himself to the event.

An intimate understanding with Austria is now a cardinal object of his policy, and it is indisputable that if Maximilian were alive to-day in Europe, with the feelings which he is known to have cherished lately towards France and Napoleon, he might easily, and would, probably, make it extremely awkward both for his brother, Francis Joseph, and for the French sovereign to assume that open attitude of mutual cordiality which both are bent upon taking in the face of the not less open alliance of the Prussian King with the Czar.

But to return to the Empress and her visit to Osborne. The unfortunate widow of Maximilian, as you know, was a near relative of Victoria. She bore the name of that lovely Princess Charlotte of England, whose untimely death opened the way to the British throne for her fair young cousin; and she was the daughter of that King Leopold of Belgium upon whose wisdom and whose affection Victoria for years leaned as if upon the arm of a father. She passed much of her life, before her marriage with Maximilian, at the English Court; English was as familiar to her as German or French, and her personal qualities had won royal favor from the first moment of sight. Her marriage with the Archduke Maximilian was particularly agreeable to Victoria, who being herself almost an ultra liberal in politics and in theology, was as much delighted with the Archduke's liberal views as with his graceful and courteous manners, his fine person, and his extreme admiration for the late Prince Consort of England. The young Archduchess, however, after her marriage, gradually became an absolutist in religion, and this had brought about a sort of estrangement between herself and her English relatives, which, on the part of Queen Victoria, was intensified by her disapprobation of the Mexican scheme, which from the first mooted in the "domestic diplomacy" of the crowned heads. Not even the final consent given to the undertaking by King Leopold could reconcile Victoria to what she felt to be a mistake and must come to evil. But this feeling, of course, only revived and deepened her anxious regard for the brilliant and beautiful young princess who had lavished her life and her happiness upon such an experiment; and from the moment when the Empress Char otte, a year ago, came back to Europe on a desperate quest of the hope and the help which was never to find, Victoria has been incessantly eager to discover some way of drawing herself and her husband safely and honorably out of the enterprise in which they had staked and lost so much. While Maximilian lived there was still some faint and distant prospect of rescuing his noble and broken-hearted wife from that death in life into which she sank after her fatal interview of last summer with the Pope; and Victoria herself made, as is known, a direct appeal to Napoleon, at the last hour to bring about an effective interference in behalf of Maximilian's life.

That failed; the worst that could be done has been done; and it only now remains to attempt for the sufferer at Miramar what may yet be in the power of an unquestionably unselfish affection to achieve. For here intervenes a dark shadow in the history. The brothers of the Empress Eugenie, the King of the Belgians, and the Count of Flanders, are notoriously the reverse both of unselfish and affectionate. Early in the year 1866, after the death of her father, King Leopold the Empress Charlotte, then struggling with destiny in Mexico, received a letter from her brother, the actual King, in which he substantially washed his hands of all further concern in the affairs of Mexico and of his imperial sister and brother-in-law, and after positively refusing to allow the Empress to make use of any part of her vast inheritance for the assistance of her husband's treasury, hinted that the Mexican adventure had run its course, the Empire was abandoned the better it would be for all parties.

This was, no doubt, politic enough, but it was brutal and cold, and so interpreted at both Maximilian and Carlotta by the tone of their kinsman's letter, that no direct communication has taken place until recently between the Empress and her brother. While the care of her property has been strictly confided by her husband's special request, only to his own physician at Miramar, immediately upon the news of Maximilian's murder, the Queen of the Belgians (an Austrian archduchess) and the Count of Flanders (who is not) set out with the avowed intention of removing the Empress (who is still in utter ignorance of the calamity which has befallen her, and in a condition of moods indifference to all around her) to the Belgian palace of Laeken. Since their arrival in Austria it has been whispered, in no uncertain tones, that the will of the Empress Carlotta which had been made before she left Mexico, at the same time with the will of her husband, has disappeared, that it can nowhere be found, and that Dr. Semler, the Emperor Maximilian's physician, has been peremptorily removed from the charge comided to him by the murdered prince.

If this story of the disappearance of the Empress, will be confirmed, and if the hapless Charlotte finally dies, as there is great reason to fear she may, at Laeken, without recovering the use of her faculties, there will always hang an ugly cloud over the names of her brothers, for the fortune of some fourteen millions of florins which belonged in his private right to the Archduke Maximilian, and which the Empress is known to have left in the will to her husband's family; will pass to the royal family of Belgium, Maximilian having bequeathed it unreservedly to his wife, from whom on decease, her own relations will inherit it if she dies intestate.

The story is not so black quite as that terrible suspicion which has been so long cast away from the memory of the late Louis Philippe, of France, in connection with the death of the superannuated and superfluous old Duke of Bourbon, and with the will which, passing through the hands of the Duke's English mistress, conveyed all the immense estates of the lands to Louis Phillippe's fourth son, the present Duke of Aumale. But it is a story of the same kind, and rests upon that *auri sacra fames* which has proved, as such, it would appear, in the palaces of kings as in the huts of paupers. That the Queen of England has made up her mind to attempt something in behalf of the unhappy Charlotte is at least certain, and the Empress of the French visits her now at Osborne expressly to consult upon the action, condition and prospects of the case. For while Queen Victoria is attached to the suffering lady of Miramar by affection and sympathy, Eugenie is oppressed with something not unlike remorse, and has been tormented, ever since the news came of the Emperor's murder, with a passionate desire to expiate in some way the wrong, regarded, altogether unjustly, as her own responsibility for this deplorable history. There can no longer be any reason for concealing the fact that the first suggestion of the Archduke Maximilian as the suitor to fill the throne of Mexico came from the Empress Eugenie herself. And in this wise. The movement for establishing a strong central authority in Mexico, and for putting that authority into the hands of a foreign prince of character and force, came not from Napoleon III. at all, but from a number of Mexicans, representing an overwhelming majority of the wealthy and responsible men of their hapless country.

These men, who would have rallied around General Scott with joy, had he accepted the virtual Mexican throne which was offered him in 1847, and who knew as all the world now knows in a fair way to learn at last that no Mexican but one born to the purple could possibly be trusted to administer Mexico, were anxious that Marshal Forey should assume the Dictatorship. To this neither Marshal Forey nor the Emperor, who clearly the Emperor, would consent; and the leading Mexicans who had urged the matter, eventually gave in to the representations of Eutierrez de Estrade, a Mexican exile in Europe for thirty years, a man of rare talents and sterling but a hereditary monarchy could ever secure to Mexico the blessings of peace and order.

Of the Spanish Royal family, to one of whose members the crown of Mexico was meant by the first revolutionists years ago to have been offered, no one now living seemed to Eutierrez and his coadjutors a desirable acquisition. They finally decided upon inviting the Duke of Montpensier, who, as you know, married the Queen of Spain, and lives in a semi-royal state at Seville, to accept "the purple of the Montezumas," which, by the way, was not purple at all, but a brass apple green. The consent of Napoleon was asked and freely given, and the Duke received in due form the offer. His Royal Highness, who, perhaps, had got to be a little tired of restoring the Alcazar and painting poor Spanish poems in fine type, and presiding over religious processions in the Holy Week, was rather disposed to accept, but felt bound, of course, to submit the matter to a family council of the House of Orleans. The brothers, De Joinville and D'Aumale, had no difficulty in soon convincing him that Seville would be a quieter place than Mexico in which to await the next French revolution and the offer was declined with thanks. The Mexicans then made a direct appeal to Napoleon to suggest some Prince who would be at once acceptable to himself and available by Mexico. The Emperor had hardly taken the subject into consideration before the Empress hit upon the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, as of all possible Princes the best for the place.

As is sometimes apt to be the case, I believe, with women, her Majesty was guided to the notion rather by personal than by political considerations. Perhaps you may have heard that in order to make the most exquisite of Empresses, the Third Napoleon found it necessary to spoil one of the most fascinating of flirts. Whether you have heard it or not, however, it is true; and although the Empress Eugenie was too clever a woman not to accept all the restrictions imposed upon her by her new rank, still it is just possible that their may have been moments in the first years of her imperial life when the soul of the Andalusian de Teba was weary within its lovely casket, and when the fair conqueror retired from business may have heaved one little sigh for the old days of enchanting conflict and of disenchanting victory.

And if was during those first years that Eugenie first met the Archduke Max. Bright with his early youth (he was not then thirty years of age), accomplished, amiable, and clothed with that fascinating *prestige* of personal independence and spirit which Archdukes are not apt to enjoy, Maximilian made a vivid sensation. His fete just before his marriage with the young Princess Charlotte of Belgium. He had crossed the Atlantic and ruled in Northern Italy; he was a sailor, a man of science, a capital waltzer, generous to a fault, with soft and winning manners, comelier far to look upon than the Sphynx of the Tuileries, and, indeed, with his clear blue eye, and his six feet of well developed, manly vigor, a man to be observed with pleasure anywhere and in any company. His exalted rank made it proper for the Empress to treat him with the cordiality of an equal; and when he departed from the capital of France he left behind him in the mind of the lovely Spanish a whole treasury of blooming memories. And so, when the question of an Emperor for Mexico became the order of the day, Eugenie, looking back upon these blooming memories, rather than forward into the future, imperiously suggested the handsome, gallant, and charming Austrian Prince. The suggestion once made, many things seemed to the Emperor Napoleon to favor it. The flower of sentiment ripened into a fruit of policy. Who could have foreseen that the fruit would crumble ere three brief summers should come and go, a Dead Sea apple on all these royal and imperial lips? By his side in Italy Maximilian had won for himself a name. The Italians honored him as an Austrian who had striven to do them justice; the Republicans themselves were softened towards him, as a Hapsburg who held man to be nobler than his accidents. If any man could succeed as Emperor in the New World, why should not this man, who, having been born so near the haughtiest throne in Europe, had openly proclaimed his faith in the sovereignty of the people? Then, too, he was an Austrian. The peace of Villafranca had just been made, and the Emperor Napoleon, who had made that peace, desired above all things to prepare the way for what he even then looked upon as the inevitable future absorption of Austria into France. Could anything be more graceful than for the Conqueror of Solferino to offer an imperial throne to the brother of Francis Joseph? The Mexican envoys, on their part, rapidly grasped the Imperial suggestion of Eugenie. Here was a descendant of Charles V., entering at last into the inheritance of Cortez. Could anything be more viably providential, or historically more appropriate? The Monroe doctrine, which Napoleon abjured to them the Mexican man of destiny. His blue eyes and fair hair fulfilled the prophecy of Tonctiah, and the simple Indians, the real people and the only indigenous hope of Mexico, would look upon him as a supernatural deliverer, descending in glory from the eastern sun. And thus it went on, until at last the fated Archduke and his lovely wife bade farewell forever to their stately and splendid home at Miramar.

But I have not here to rewrite the story of their great and sad adventures. In times to come, when oblivion, the Rembrandt of history, has thrown his rich dark mantle of shadow here and there and brought out well the enduring lights, this Imperial tragedy of Miramar and Queretaro will be recognized as one of the most poetic and picturesque passages in the annals of an age which Blackhood Stone inspires to ballad and prosaic. The Mexicans proper, happily, will play but a trifling part in it. The Juarezes and Escobedos and the rest of them will be brought to the front only as the hands that were employed to accomplish the tragedy, in the real development of which they and theirs will hereafter be seen to have been simply as insignificant, excepting as affording the occasion and the victims, as the supernumeraries of the drama. Juarez, for instance, scampering out of Mexico behind ten mules, and leaving his last forced loan half collected, on the rumor that two red-legged French soldiers had been seen in a Paris cafe, is regarded, to-day, future, imperiously suggested the handsome, gallant, and charming Austrian Prince. The suggestion once made, many things seemed to the Emperor Napoleon to favor it. The flower of sentiment ripened into a fruit of policy. Who could have foreseen that the fruit would crumble ere three brief summers should come and go, a Dead Sea apple on all these royal and imperial lips? By his side in Italy Maximilian had won for himself a name. The Italians honored him as an Austrian who had striven to do them justice; the Republicans themselves were softened towards him, as a Hapsburg who held man to be nobler than his accidents. If any man could succeed as Emperor in the New World, why should not this man, who, having been born so near the haughtiest throne in Europe, had openly proclaimed his faith in the sovereignty of the people? Then, too, he was an Austrian. The peace of Villafranca had just been made, and the Emperor Napoleon, who had made that peace, desired above all things to prepare the way for what he even then looked upon as the inevitable future absorption of Austria into France. Could anything be more graceful than for the Conqueror of Solferino to offer an imperial throne to the brother of Francis Joseph? The Mexican envoys, on their part, rapidly grasped the Imperial suggestion of Eugenie. Here was a descendant of Charles V., entering at last into the inheritance of Cortez. Could anything be more viably providential, or historically more appropriate? The Monroe doctrine, which Napoleon abjured to them the Mexican man of destiny. His blue eyes and fair hair fulfilled the prophecy of Tonctiah, and the simple Indians, the real people and the only indigenous hope of Mexico, would look upon him as a supernatural deliverer, descending in glory from the eastern sun. And thus it went on, until at last the fated Archduke and his lovely wife bade farewell forever to their stately and splendid home at Miramar.

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WILLIAM HENRY HURLBUT.

Allegheny Temperance League—The Liquor Traffic.

At a late meeting of the Temperance League of Allegheny City, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, At the last session of our Legislature, a law was passed, entitled "An act relating to the traffic in, sale of and keeping of intoxicating liquors," and whereas, Some of their provisions are ambiguous, and require the passage of a supplemental act for this county; the second a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Allegheny, to enable the officers to keep order in the incorporated limits of the fourth appointment, and also to provide for the payment of the police force; and whereas, The present Legislature of the county of Allegheny convened, its most important business will be to remodel the present system of taxation, so that in our county the burden of taxation will be more equally distributed; and whereas, The Legislature will be urged

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE note of the President to Mr. STANTON and the reply of the Secretary are models of State papers in one respect—brevity, or perhaps we may say two—brevity and point, for there is a considerable amount of the latter quality in both letters. There is no more circumlocution in either han there is in charging bayonets, which exercise of the manual the correspondence strikingly resembles.

A MEMPHIS letter says the planters are quite inclined to discharge the negroes because they voted for BROWNLOW. Should this be done the writer says the blacks will have to subsist on public charity, which would be a great calamity. Meantime what will the planters have done but bitten off their own noses? It strikes us that the negro laborers are as necessary to the plantation owners as plantation owners are to the laborers.

A RECENT visit to Chicago afforded the opportunity of seeing some of its out-door business activity and some of its in-door appliances for comfortable living and intellectual improvement. We confess to a little mortification and more surprise, on visiting one of its principal reading-rooms, to find not a single Pittsburgh paper among its files. It is remarkable, that, connected with this great manufacturing center by one of the best railroads in the country, the name of Pittsburgh being first in the title of the corporation that owns it, the principal reading-room of Chicago should not have one of our daily papers on file.

THE successive laws of Congress, for restoring the recreant States to the Union, bear a striking analogy to the famous flank movements for suppressing their rebellion against it. Each change of position, necessitated by insane opposition, places the opponents in a worse condition than they were before it, while it makes the triumps of right the more sure. The more wise of their public men perceive that they are not far from Appomattox now, and counsel surrender, rather than hazard, by further resistance, the danger of confiscation. The Republican party wishes to save them from further damage and final ruin through their madness, but they refuse to be saved.

The serious charge brought by the Democratic press against Judge WILLIAMS that he is not a native of the State, suggests the case of the eloquent S. S. PRENTISS, of Mississippi. In his warm contest for Congress in that State, his opponent stated that the people of Mississippi were under obligations to vote for him because he was a native of Mississippi, while PRENTISS was not. In reply to this, PRENTISS said the fact stated by his opponent placed them under greater obligations to him than to his opponent, for, said he, "after arriving at maturity I voluntarily came to this State, while my opponent came under circumstances over which he had no control."

WASHINGTON telegrams assure us that the President will shortly commence swinging around the circle by the way of Cape May, Saratoga and Tennessee. As the President's performances in this line thus far have had the uniform effect of bringing him into contempt before the people, of strengthening the opposition to him, and the will of Congress, backed by the people, is curious to know what he expects to accomplish by this dog-day tour. We will not say how many thousands were added to the Republican majority in the States which held their elections just succeeding the Presidential swing through the west, but the number was considerable. We acquit the President of intending anything of the kind now; but in view of the past we cannot doubt what the facts will be.

In Philadelphia the Republican party have adopted the system of registering the Republican voters preliminary to the primary elections. This is intended as a check on the irregular and sometimes fraudulent proceedings attending the nominations. When Democrats are permitted—as they sometimes are—to select the delegates to a Republican Convention, the Republican party must, of course, soon become demoralized. Where everybody is permitted to vote, if he only professes to be a Republican, of course fraud is inevitable and the obligation of the party to support the nominees ceases. To such an extent has this sort of thing been carried in Philadelphia, that those who have an honest intent and the good of the party at heart, have caused to be instituted the registry system. While it is not a complete cure it is well calculated to check the grosser frauds complained of. It might be adopted in Pittsburgh with much propriety.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

The recent elections in these two States have placed them before the public eye in positions strongly antithetical. In former years, under the leaden scepter of slavery, they were politically very much alike. The difference was in favor of Kentucky, where the influence of a few able emancipationists toned the public mind somewhat in favor of freedom to the colored race. Tennessee went into the secession movement of 1861 with, however, a large loyal element in its population. Kentucky, with a large disloyal population, was saved from that madness, but attained the unenviable fame of having supplied its full quota of men to the rebel army. Slavery, the bane of both States, was abolished in Tennessee by Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation; in Kentucky by the Constitutional Amendment.

After the war, Tennessee was reconstructed, and in the process loyalty, and not color was made the basis of the elective franchise. The position of Kentucky exempted it from the much needed purgation of a similar process, and left it, as before emancipation, with color and not loyalty the basis of the right to vote. The consequences of the two policies are apparent in the elections. In Tennessee the huge majority is a measure of the loyal citizenship of the State, while in Kentucky, the like huge majority embraces defeated, disarmed and disbanded soldiers of JEFF. DAVIS's army, guerrillas that infested the State during the war, and Democrats, greed for office in any company. The election results are thus easily accounted for—the loyal citizens being admitted to vote in Tennessee, while the returned rebels were excluded, and in Kentucky the returned rebels being admitted, while all the loyal colored citizens were excluded.

The contrast invites the consideration of the loyal Union people of the whole country. The real central issue between parties in *every State* is the same as in the two States named. It is, whether loyal or disloyal men shall rule in this nation. It is not a question of color any more. That phase of it may be considered obsolete, since the will of the people has so decreed. It is a question of loyalty or disloyalty. Tennessee has decided in favor of loyalty. Kentucky has made its mark on the opposite side. The one represents Republicanism, the other a so-called conservatism. The election in Tennessee is a sample of what it will be in every other Southern State under the reconstruction law. Kentucky is an illustration of what it would be in every State, were the conservative policy to prevail. But as the friends of the Union show no signs of relaxing their policy of justice and wisdom, or of abandoning their purpose inflexibly maintained through the war, Kentucky is doomed to stand alone, in whatever glory the late election may confer. The spectacle will only make the loyal and true men of other States the more determined in maintaining the broad, just and ennobling principles of freedom on which our Government rests. Public sentiment has decreed that loyal men shall have the elective franchise, and this decree is gradually but irresistibly crystalizing into the form of law.

While thinking of the two States named in this article, as they have fairly presented themselves, it is impossible to refrain from some anticipations of their future. Kentucky, physically one of the best States of the Union, has been kept back by slavery. It now, after being set free from that burden, appears bent on being, by its own volition, chained to the dead body, and having all the burden and stench of it, without any of the advantages which were derived from it when alive. The future of Kentucky, unless its auspices should happily be changed, is not hopeful, either in a political, material or moral point of view. It has had active agitation of the slavery question heretofore. It will have agitation of the negro suffrage question, till it is settled on a very different basis from that indicated in the late election. Tennessee has made an advance. And in the future years, should Kentucky continue to be controlled by ex-rebel influences, Tennessee will walk away from her, in the march of improvement and civilization, as Ohio has in years that are past.

"SUCH A LEADER."

The letter of the notorious ROBERT TOOMBS, which he issued some weeks ago, much in the tone and humor of a bear with a very sore head, has not had much effect even among those who formerly were swayed by this eminent conspirator. The impudence of the renegade rebel does not, of course, strike them as it does us, but they have discernment enough to see the impolicy of its propositions, and they, therefore, with a prudence which it utterly lacks, decline to give it either approval or sympathy. The proposed party and its objects, and especially under *such a leader* they wisely repudiate. The following from a Georgia paper expresses probably the common sentiment, concerning the letter and its broken down author:

> "As we interpret it, it indicates that an effort is to be a sole feature at the August election. We think the people of no season. We think that the South *had abundantly had* enough of secret organizations in American politics, and that whenever there were two interpretations of the Constitution, and the supporters of both were in war to enforce them, the doctrine of the peaceful secession could be taken established. Even if our abstract reflections led us to a diff rent conclusion, we should feel bound to submit to the ultimate arbitrament. Such a tremendous war *ought to settle something.* Having invoked the God of battles, we feel bound by his decision. * * *

The Daily Commercial

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Lotta, the "California Diamond," as she is called, is filling a summer season at Wallack's, New York.

A Japanese and Arab Troupe of performers, under the direction of C. D. Hess, Esq., are performing at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

"Midsummer's Night Dream" is in active preparation at the Walnut street Theater, Philadelphia, and the fall season will be inaugurated with its performance. A very large chorus and ballet has been engaged for the play. The cast will include Mrs. Gomersal as "Oberon, the fairy King," Miss Lena Prentice will appear as Titania, the queen; young Clara Fisher, the vocalist, as Peas blossom; Susan Denin as Helena; Annie Graham as Hermia; Mrs. Chapman as Hippolyta; Chapman as Bottom; Fawcett as Starveling; Bailey as Flute; Mr. Frank Jordaunt as Theseus; Maurice Neville as Demetrius, and James Taylor as Lysander.

Manager Maretzek will commence his season of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music, New York, somewhat earlier than usual, viz.: the last week of September. He retains all the leading members of his old company, with the exception of Miss Kellogg, who goes to Europe. Miss Jenny Kempton, just returned thence, will be the contralto. He has also engaged a new prima donna, a new tenor, and a basso-baritone of European eminence, concerning whose names, however, he is at present reticent. Mr. Maretzek proposes early in the season to introduce to an American audience Gounod's latest *chef d'œuvre*, Romeo and Juliet, now the rage in Paris, as also Verdi's new opera, *Don Carlos*, and other operatic novelties.

The Broadway, New York, was to open last night, with a list of brilliant names, among which are Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. F. Chanfrau, Miss Kate Newton, Messrs. Lamb, Barlowe and Davage. The three first have not appeared before in New York for three years. The bill for this week will be Caste, the new comedy which recently produced such a *furore* in London.

The French actress Dejazet is coming to New York, it is said. She plays young and girlish parts, although seventy-five years of age. In spite of her awful antiquity, it would not be surprising to see her billed by an enterprising and unscrupulous manager as a "talented young artiste."

The Black Crook is rendered in Buffalo by thirty lovely young ladies," "a crystal cascade of real water," and a large supply of "forked lightning," imported from Europe expressly for the piece. The Buffalo girls will probably turn out strong to such beguilements.

Mrs. John Wood was the belle of the Belgian ball, in London. His august Highness the Prince of Wales dispatched a gentleman in waiting to request Mrs. Wood to commence the dancing; but that lady, probably fearing the effect of such attention from the dissipated Wales, discreetly declined. The Prince felt mortified at his repulse, and vainly endeavored to console himself by dancing with the Duchess of Manchester. Jenks, of the *Herald*, says that Mrs. Wood was "*regally* dressed in a robe of white satin, trimmed with pearls, with ornaments of diamonds and pearls." No wonder she refused the hand of a prince. She was waiting for the Sultan.

WONDERFUL TALE OF A PIG.—A correspondent of the Nashville *Banner*, writing from Greenville, Tenn., under date June 17th, says: "A queer case has just occurred here. On the farm of Mr George Reems there has been a fine porker for several months afflicted in a singular manner. The first symptom was noticed in January; when he began to quarrel with all other hogs on the place, refusing to let them feed out of the same trough with himself, and daily driving them out of the pen altogether. From this time forward he began to fatten, rather to swell to an enormous size, rivaling good fat mutton. On one occasion he chased a dog for over half an hour, and three or four times a year that they have seen him frequently take a spring lying under the trees and turning birds, on which they say he has feasted ever since the season came on. About two weeks ago he became dangerously ferocious, killing night and day like a bull, and wallowing constantly in the water. Day before yesterday he was found dead near the spring. Dr. Robert Dixon, who had heard of his strange freaks, had the curiosity to cut him open, when there was found in his entrails a live snake three feet long and as thick as a man's wrist. The snake appeared to be terribly inflamed, and mortification immediately ensued after the parts were exposed. The snake has been preserved in alcohol, and will be sent to the medical faculty at Nashville for examination.

CHARLES DICKENS ON DREAMS.—In a recent number of All the Year Round, Mr. Dickens expresses the opinion that "a broad margin of allowance must always be left for coincidence" in the explanation of dreams, and relates the following, which occurred to himself: We dreamed we were in a large assembly, and saw already in a bright red wrapper, whom we thought we knew. Her back being towards us, we watched her. On looking round, she disclosed a face that was unknown to us, and, an our imagining, sadly disfigured by small-pox, addressing a name, not the name of any friend of acquaintance we had, although a well-known one. The dream was unusually vivid, and we awoke. On the very next morning we recognized (with a strange feeling) coming in at the door of our room, the lady of our dream, in a bright red wrapper. More extraordinary still, the lady was presented by the friend who accompanied her as Miss N——, the name in the dream. No circumstance, near or remote, we could ever trace, in the least accounted for this. The lady came on the real, commonplace visit, in pursuance of an appointment made with the lady who introduced her, only on the night of the dream. In the latter we had no previous knowledge her name, nor of her existence.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DYSENTERY like other specifics in common use which act as temporary styptics, Holloway's Pills seize on and eat of the disease and exterminate its primary cause—by invigorating the digestive organs, cleansing the liver, purging the channels and purifying the blood, they promote a speedy restoration of health and vigor. In biliousness, sick headache, laxity of the stomach, and depression of spirits, are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid all imperfections by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

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goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on best Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee in every respect superior to the best Sheffield. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

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CAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

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Immense Success of the Great Troupe.

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Monster Organization of the Nineteenth Century, whose success is without a precedent in the annals of Minstrelsy. The wondrous

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Greatest Ethiopian Comedian and Song and Dance Man who ever lived.

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The best End Man in the world. The great

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The Eminent Basso and Instrumentalist.

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Positively Original Programmme Every Evening this week only.

Commence at 8 p.m. Tickets 50 cents, Gallery 25 cents. One Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

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63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. A rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
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FRESH SPICES,

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The following choice brands are now in store:

BRANNEBURG FRERES' "Rose," "Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, 1st Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Extra Blanche and Yquem.

HENKELL & CO.'S Laubenheimer, Hiersteiln, Hockheim, Sparkling Moselle, Sparkling Hochheimer, Sparkling Scharsberg.

MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

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☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
5,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy,

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apls-ecod

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WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,

Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCERS' DRUGS; BACON, and merchandise generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,

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DEALER IN

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HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted to every one's regret to meet the wants of the Travelling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.

B. D. MARKER, Supt.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the large st and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

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M'HENRY HOUSE,

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UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

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Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

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AND

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

PITTSBURGH.

Office, 98 GRANT ST., opposite the Cathedral. TUF

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and durability, surpasses all others in the market.

FEATHER DUSTERS,

AND GOOD BRUSHES,

Of all kinds, at the House Furnishing Store of

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Pork Packer,

AND DEALER IN

BACON, LARD, S. C. HAMS, BEEF, AND CINCINNATI LARD OIL,

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BOTTLED ALES,

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by

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PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 3 tons Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 sacks prime Oil Chester; 100 bbls new to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter, in store and for sale by H. RIDDLE,

No 184 Liberty street.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO, LARGE MIRRORS,

TAPESTRY VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c.

Will be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, August 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of Francis G. Bailey, corner of Duquesne Way and Evans's alley, the entire household goods, consisting of complete suit of Parlor Rosewood Furniture, Piano, large Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Wardrobes, Tapestry Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Kitchen ware, &c., &c.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Auctioneer.

WYLIE STREET PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, AT 2 P. M.,

On the premises, near the corner of High street, will be sold two desirable Lots of Ground, each fronting 21 feet on Wylie street, extending back 65 and 75 feet, being the upper portion of the property formerly occupied by the first German Lutheran denomination. Terms at sale. Also, at same time, will be sold part of the material of the old Lutheran Church Building, which must be removed immediately. Terms cash.

For particulars apply to

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 55 and 57 Fifth st.

GREAT SALE OF VEHICLES,

BUGGIES,

FAMILY BAROUCHES, &c.,

AT C. WEST & CO.'S ROOMS, NO. 197 PENN STREET.

Saturday Morning, August 10,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, will be sold at the old Factory of C. West & Co., No. 197 Penn street, above St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, a great variety of over 30 Vehicles, comprising second-hand Buggies and Family Barouches; also, new Buggies, Rockaways, Dearborn Wagons, &c. Those wishing to supply themselves with a good Vehicle cheap, are invited to give us a call, as their attention, as the stock is to be closed out.

A. WILWAINE, Auct.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

ON

Mount Washington, at Auction,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12th,

At 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, HIGH STREET, Mount Washington, (opposite foot of Wood street), will be sold the large and desirable lot of Ground, having a front of 134 feet and extending back 230 feet to a 10 feet alley, on which is erected a very fine and neatly finished Frame Dwelling House, containing 8 Rooms and Hall. Porches front and back. A finished Cellar. On lot is a good Stable, out-buildings, Grape Arbors, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Lot is enclosed with stone foundation extending along entire front. Will be sold as a whole, or in 1, 2, 3 or 4 Lots, as purchaser may desire.

This property commands a beautiful view of the Rivers, Cities and surroundings. Terms easy. Particulars by calling on

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.

55 and 57 Fifth street.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a superiorly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in factory. The factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run the whole of machinery. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,

WWF E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK

AND

Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

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Bought and Sold.

Titles Examined by competent Attorney,

Conveyances Made.

The care of Property examined, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

76 FIFTH STREET,

(Commercial Buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 9TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

One copper Still, One Worm and Tub, Six Beer Tubs, Two Barrels of Singlings, Two Empty Kegs, One Hand Rake, all the Fixtures and Implements belonging to said Distillery, the Building used for said Distillery, and the Lot of Ground on which said building is situated, in a case of forfeiture, seized and taken as the property of John Fennigan, at the suit of the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

jy31, au2,5,7,8,9 U. S. MARSHAL.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 9TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

Two Wooden Stills, One Doubler, Four Beer Tubs, One Worm and Tub, Two Water Tubs, One Beer Cistern, One Mash Tub and Rake, One Pair of Chopping Stones and Fixtures, One High Wine Tub, One Charge Tub, Two small Beer Tubs, One Low Wine Tub, One Pump, Two receiving Cisterns, One Engine and Boiler complete, Two Barrels of Whisky, Fifteen Gallons of Whisky, and the Building in which said Distillery was carried on, together with all the machinery, implements and fixtures used in and about the distillation of said Whisky, in a case of forfeiture. Seized and taken as the property of Philip Clevenger and Nelson J. Clevenger, at the suit of the United States.

THOS A. ROWLEY.

jy31, au2,5,7,8,9 U. S. MARSHAL.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 9TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

FIVE BARRELS OF WHISKY, in a case of forfeiture. Seized and taken as the property of E. Ensing, at the suit of the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

jy31, au2,5,7,8,9 U. S. MARSHAL.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 9TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

Three and One-half Barrels Whisky, Two Stills, Six Mash Tubs, and the premises on which said Distillery was carried on, in a case of forfeiture, seized and taken as the property of John McCoy and Hugh Brady, at the suit of the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

jy31, au2,5,7,8,9 U. S. MARSHAL.

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LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

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All orders punctually attended to.

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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GOODS FOR SUITS.

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BLEACHED MUSLINS,
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TABLE LINENS,
TOWELINGS, &c.

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WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

Inchartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and Organized in aid of the

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

FOR EDUCATING GRATUITOUSLY

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One Present worth $40,000.
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Two Presents worth $2,500 each.

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Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice from the following list, and the Certificate of Stock insuring One Present in the GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

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No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

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Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of

"HOME FROM THE WAR."

And three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three Presents.

FOUR DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of

"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS."

And Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.

FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS."

And Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.

The engravings and Certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price, as may be desired.

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Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Postoffice orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

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50 shares with Engravings.....2 00
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100 shares with Engravings.....4 00

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Hon. JAMES M. SCOVAL, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. WAIT, New Jersey.
HENRY GORMAN, Esq., Agent Adams Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
T. E. COE, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue: Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the entertainments conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to the said company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charges, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary:

Gentlemen—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

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33 South Third st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
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DRY GOODS HOUSE

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Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the

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LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
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A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of

Barred Country Flannels.

PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.

SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

REDUCED PRICES.

Prints, warranted, 12 1-2.
Muslins, from 9.
Ginghams, from 12 1-2.
Delaines, 18.
Towels, fringed, 15.
Shawls, $1 00.
Shawls, $1 75.
Country Flannels, 45.
Cassimeres, $1 00.

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JUST OPENED,

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MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

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RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

Bead Gimps and Fringes,

A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape,

We have just opened a superior lot of

LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,

Of the best quality and most popular styles.

We invite special attention to our new lot of

ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.

THE "STAR SHIRT,"

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

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Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to determine the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.

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Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balance, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds, Globe, Gate and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Pipers and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

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Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice. Razors, Scissors, Table Cutlery Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Row, Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

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Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.

53 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBUR

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

To Be Sold.—The building of the German Catholic High School, on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, is about to be sold.

Personal.—Prof. Andrew Burtt, Principal of the Fifth Ward Public Schools, this city, is announced to speak at a camp meeting to be held in Esterly's Grove near Columbiana, Ohio, on Sunday next.

I. O. G. T.—Rev. W. B. Watkins, formerly pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church, in this city, has been elected Worthy Chief Templar of the Covenant Lodge, No. 341, Independent Order of Good Templars, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Accident at Rochester.—A young man named George McElfresh, employed in the Pittsburgh Plow Manufactory, at Rochester, had his hand caught in some of the machinery while engaged at work on Monday last, cutting off the thumb and first and second fingers of the left hand. He lives in Bridgewater.

Church Improvement.—The Presbyterian Church at Greensburg, of which Rev. W. H. Gill, late graduate of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, is pastor, has been thoroughly and tastefully refitted at a large expense, and has also been supplied with an elegant organ.

Foot Racing at Coultersville.—Two exciting foot races took place at Coultersville a day or two since, between Horace G. Smith and Joseph Snyder, two pedestrians of that place. The distance in each race was one hundred yards. Both races were won by Snyder, in the first beating his opponent two feet, and in the second six feet.

Departure of our Philadelphia Guests.—The Committee from the Columbia Engine Company No. 16, of Philadelphia, who arrived in our city on a visit on Monday last as the guests of the Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, of Allegheny, took their departure for home yesterday morning on the 11:25 train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Monthly Bulletin for August.—W. S. Haven, corner Wood and Third streets, has just issued his neat monthly bulletin for August, which contains a calendar for the month, time of arrivals and departures of mails and arrivals and departures of trains. This is a useful publication, and is neatly printed, the press work, done under the superintendency of Julius Franke, being notably good.

Attempt to Break Jail.—On the 1st inst., an attempt was made by six of the convicts in the Beaver county jail to make their escape from that institution, which was foiled by Sheriff Litell, who discovered the arrangements for escape in time. The names of the attempted jail breakers are Thos. Robinson, Wooster Fickas, Richard Kelly, Christ. Penny, George W. Johnston and James R. Miller, the latter three for jail trade.

Monongahela Valley Railroad Meeting.—A public mass meeting of the friends of the Monongahela Valley Railroad in the counties of Allegheny and Washington, will be held at the village of Library, in Snowden township, Allegheny county, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. It is hoped that the friends of the enterprise will turn out in full force and make the meeting a large one. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county; Jr. Jr. Negley, of Fayette county; Hon. T. J. Bigham, General J. B. Sweitzer and Dr. L. Oldshu, of this city, and others.

I. O. or G. T.—Officers Elected.—At a meeting of the Twin City Lodge, No. 353, Independent Order of Good Templars, held at their hall, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Rev. V. Lucas, W. C. T.; Miss Kate Richards, W. V. T.; Isaac Charles, W. C.; L. E. McKelvy, W. Secretary; S. W. Kuhn, W. Assistant Secretary; Miss Mary Hamilton, W. F. S.; W. E. Harbaugh, W. F. S.; W. Patterson, W. M.; Miss Sarah Hunter, W. D. M.; Miss Mary Mumma, W. I. G.; J. R. McClurg; W. O. G.; Miss A. Dible, W. R. H. S.; Miss H. Dible, W. L. H. S.

Allegheny Observatory.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Western University, held the 8th inst., Prof. Samuel P. Langley, of Boston, was unanimously elected to the chair of Astronomy and Physics. Prof. Langley has unusual qualifications for the position to which he is elected, having been highly educated and having spent two years in Cambridge Observatory, one year in Europe examining the different observatories, and is now connected with the U. S. Observatory at Annapolis. He is abundantly recommended by the Vice Admiral and Superintendent of Naval Academy at Annapolis, by the Lieutenant Commander of U. S. Naval Observatory, Chief of Department of Astronomy at Naval Academy, by the Director of the Observatory of Havard College, and by other distinguished gentlemen. All our citizens must be glad to learn that this Observatory is now free from debt, and that this superior instrument, one of the best in our land, is now to be in the hands of a gentlemen, an enthusiast in his department and a gentleman of great promise.

The Observatory now belongs to the University which will enjoy the instructions of Prof. Langley. It is also gratifying to know that our University is steadily rising in importance and its position among our best colleges. No institution in our part of the country affords so good advantages for a thorough education. We hope soon to be able to announce the endowment of the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory. Persons of wealth can here confer the greatest benefit on our young men by aiding in the effort to raise $200,000 for this institution.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Wilson McCandless.—Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning. The case of the United States vs. the distillery and twenty barrels of whisky owned by Daniel Carnes, of Brothers' Valley town-ship, Somerset county, reported on trial yesterday, was taken up.

It will be remembered that the following rule was adopted in the United States Circuit and District Courts, on the 25th of last month:

"Ordered, That in all cases arising under the internal revenue law, where an answer is filed responsive to or intended to be responsive to the libel, then the libel and answer shall form an issue which shall be tried by jury, without further notice, at the next regular or special session of the court after the answer is filed."

This was the first case tried under the above order.

District Attorney Carnahan was asked to designate the allegations in the libel upon which he relied and the facts which he would contend had been established under the proof. He stated that he would claim that the evidence established the fact that Mr. Carnes had not provided a store-keeper or a bonded warehouse, had not given bond to the Collector, and had sold whisky not inspected. The jury, he said, would pass upon the facts, and upon their finding the Court would make its decree condemning or otherwise.

The testimony for the defense was then closed, and Hon. A. H. Coffroth addressed the jury on the part of the defense. He contended that Mr. Carnes had observed the requirements of the law, and the whisky was not illegally distilled.

The District Attorney, R. C. Carnahan, made a lengthy address upon the part of the prosecution, claiming that from the testimony which had been given the property should be disposed of according to the Internal Revenue law. In referring to the frauds perpetrated upon the Government, he said that the severity of law did not seem to prevent them. He contended that where the laws were very severe and the condition of the country offered little chance to those attempting to defraud the Government parties burrowed themselves in the work of illicit carried on the business of illicit distilling there.

The Judge, in charging the jury, said that the penalties prescribed by law were severe, but they were made so in order to bring as large an amount of money as possible into the treasury, and also prevent frauds upon the revenue. Had the tax been less than two dollars per gallon, it might have been better as offering a less inducement to violate the law. Cases of this kind were similar to those in Admiralty, where a libel was issued against the property, and proceedings were not instituted against the person owning the property. Formerly cases of this kind were heard before the Judge only, and all the testimony had to be written out and considered by him, but under the recent order, in decisions he could be guided by the opinion of a jury.

There was no excuse for a man for violation of the law. It might seem hard to decide the matter against the man because of the neglect of duty on the part of the government officials in that district; although he had complied with the directions of the deputy collector and other officials, it did not relieve him from the violation of the laws. There was no other way of properly administering the law than by adhering to its provisions. The jury would have to decide whether Mr. Carnes had a store keeper from the 12th of April to the 1st of June as the law required; whether he had a bonded warehouse; whether he had given any bonds for such bonded warehouse; and whether any of the twenty barrels of whisky had been inspected.

The case was then submitted to the jury, but at the adjournment of Court they had not agreed upon a verdict.

In the case of J. L. Cone, Rensclaer Bagley and James Higby indicted for making a counterfeit brand and plate, and using the same in an oil refinery in Shaffer, Venango county, A. L. Richmond, Esq., of Meadville, and Judge Shannon of this city, counsel for the defense, requested that this case and others connected with it, be continued until the October term, on account of a want of time to procure important witnesses. The request was granted. The Court then adjourned.

The Grand Jury returned indictments for violating the revenue law, concerning the distillation of whisky, against Daniel Shovelin of Luzerne, county, Pa.; Daniel Carnes of Somerset county, Pa.; Michael Sybert of Armstrong county, Pa.; Henry F. Sybert, of Armstrong county, Pa.; John Morrow, of Armstrong county, Pa.; Jacob T. Benninger, of Armstrong county, Pa.; Daniel Mcnan of Allegheny county, Pa.; George Roehl, of Green county, Pa.

A true bill was also found against Alfred Myers, of Venango county, for passing counterfeit fractional currency and having the same in his possession; also for selling the same.

Bills were returned ignored against Alfred Myers, of Venango county, Pennsylvania, for passing a counterfeit twenty dollar note, and three against J. Scott Wilson, of Armstrong county, for not complying with the law relative to the distillation of liquors.

PETITIONS FILED.

The following petition for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed in the Bankruptcy Branch.

Solomon A. Crittenden, of Allegheny county.
J. H. Lockwood, of Corry, Erie county.

Allegheny Councils.

A regular meeting of the Councils of Allegheny City was held last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

Members present: Messrs. Brown, Danvers, Drum, English, Heil, Hilferich, Irwin, Motherel, Myler, McCormick, Pace, A. D. Smith, C. C. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas, McBrier, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GRADES.

Mr. C. C. Smith presented a petition from the citizens of the Seventh ward, whose houses were burned at the late fire, asking that the grades of Penn alley be established. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Hall, on behalf of the Finance Committee, submitted the statement of the Controller, R. H. Francis, Esq., of the bills received and the several appropriations during the month of July. The following is a recapitulation:

Printing	$ 429 87
Streets and Bridges	982 85
Wharves and Landings	209 74
Contingent Fund	569 43
Water Works	11,744 44
	91 30
Wharf Improvement	237 00
Total, July	$ 13,986 86
Per Diem	250 00
Total to date	$ 37,413 63

Of the above sums, about $5,500 were for the Manchester water extension; redemption and interest on Manchester bonds, $2,963; wharf improvement, $16,292—making a total extraordinary expenditure of $24,755.

The Controller was authorized to cer ify warrants for the bills reported.

Mr. Hall also presented a communication from the Controller, directing attention to the fact that the appropriation for fire engines and hose had been exhausted, and asking for information as to what bills should have preference. The matter was laid over for the present.

REPORT OF WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Thomas presented the report of the Water Committee relative to the lay ng of water mains. The report was accompanied by a resolution authorizing the laying of a main from the water pipe on Jefferson street, and a five-inch pipe on Shi-field street. The resolution was amended so as to include two fire plugs on Sedgwick and Fayette streets. The resolution, as amended, was adopted by a vote of two to one majority.

Mr. Thomas also presented a communication from Mr. Miller, Superintendent of the Water Works, relative to a proposition made by Councils' committee to Manchester. He stated that the work will be completed by the first of October next, if the pipes are furnished to the workmen in time. The communication was accepted.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF GRADE.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from citizens of the Fifth and Sixth Wards asking the establishment of grades of streets as recommended by the City Regulator. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Myler presented a petition asking to grade and pave Of averse Alley. Referred to Street Committee.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF GRADE OF STREETS.

Mr. Hall moved to reconsider the action of the previous meeting, referring to the Street Committee the report of the City Regulator in regard to the proposed re-w grades in the Manchester district, and the matter is now before the Common Council at their last meeting, the object of the motion to take the report from the hands of the committee was to bring the whole subject again before Councils. The motion to reconsider was adopted.

Mr. Myler then moved that the report of the Committee on the subject, giving various reasons why the proposed grades should be adopted. The report was accompanied by voluminous drafts and with a large number of the lots of the city at various points along the respective streets. The Committee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the profile of the grades of Fayette street, Bluford street, Ohio avenue, Hamilton street, Franklin street, Fulton street, Manhattan street, Lincoln street, Sedgwick street and Juniata street, and the alleys affected by them, accompanying the report of the Committee on Streets and Sewers, be and the same is hereby adopted.

On the motion to adopt the resolution a very warm discussion ensued. Messrs. Irwin, Hamilton and Myler strongly opposed the proposed change, for the reason that the change was unnecessary.

It was asserted by Mr Hall that there was really nothing involved in the whole case, except the sole question of drainage. The matter of straightening was nothing left; the streets were good enough for driving on, comfortable enough for walking, and no change was needed. It was now made apparent for the first time that the intention was to drain all the water from Snyder's hollow down through Manchester. He protested against the whole scheme as an outrage and unjustifiable, when with the funds asked such a system of drainage until the proper Regulator came into effect.

The resident stated that he thought the insinuation against the Regulator, unjust, as he had simply discharged what he deemed his duty, acting in his best judgment, and submitting his propositions to Councils for their adoption or disapprovnhis, or

Mr. Brown urged the adoption of the resolution. He thought the profiles were the best that could be devised. As to the insinuation in connection with the charge that in any event was an outside recommendation of the City Regulator, he could see nothing in it, believing that nothing of the kind existed in this region, if it should become necessary to do so.

Mr. Davis, Regulator, was called to the floor of the Council, and asked to explain certain matters connected with the report. He responded in considerable length and answered members' interrogations in reference to the change from the hollow. He also stated that the water could be conveyed over the surface as beautifully as through a water pipe on Jefferson street, and a five-inch pipe on Shi-field street. The resolution was amended so as to include two fire plugs on Sedgwick and Fayette streets. The resolution, as amended, was adopted by a vote of two to one majority.

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Mr. Hall then moved that the present grade on the streets named in the resolution be established as nearly as possible. The motion was adopted and the vexed question was terminated.

STREETS TO BE PAVED.

An ordinance was adopted to grade and pave O'Hara, Jefferson, and Henderson streets.

A resolution to open Union street was adopted.

An ordinance fixing the length of curbstones hereafter to be used at not less than three feet, was read and adopted.

A motion to open Rebecca street from its present terminus to Beaver street, was adopted.

An ordinance was adopted changing the name of that portion of Juniata street, and Tomato street to Linden street.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Fire Engines to report a plan as to whether some arrangement cannot be made by which the Columbia Hose Company can be placed on an equal footing with the other fire companies in the city.

THE COMMON GROUND.

Mr. English offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to see that the water no rubbish of any kind shall be placed on the common grounds. Adopted.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution to have a flag crossing placed on Federal street, at the intersection of Sheridan avenue, which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Hall raised a point of the resolution to open Morton alley, and moved its adoption. Agreed to and Messrs. Irwin, Hall, John A. Scott, and J. B. Ingham appointed viewers.

On motion adjourned

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Brahm, Cutler, Dunham, Drennan, Dill, Faulhauber, Hanna, Horn, Harper, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, McNeil, Reed, Smith, Shorb, Vogel, Woodwell, Wilhelm, Dungan, President.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. Harper presented a remonstrance from citizens of the Fifth ward, protesting against a change of grade on Ohio avenue. Read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Dill presented a petition for water pipe on Sedgwick street, in the Sixth ward. Referred to the Committee on Water, with power to act.

Mr. Harper presented a petition from citizens of the Fifth ward, asking for the laying of water pipe on Ohio avenue from Sandusky street to Franklin street. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presented a petition from the citizens requiring a sewer on Federal, in the Seventh ward, praying for the laying of water pipes on said street. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Smith presented a petition for the extension of a sewer on Cedar avenue. Referred to Committee on Sewers. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Dill presented a petition from citizens of the Fifth ward, praying for the adoption of the new grade proposed by the City Regulator on Ohio avenue and Manhattan, Franklin, Lincoln and Manhattan streets. Read and referred to Committee on Streets.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hanna, from the Committee on Markets, presented the regular monthly report, embracing the following statement of receipts during the month of July:

Tuscan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$2,155 00
James Hunter, Second Ward Scales	206 45
John S. Edgar, Diamond Scales	166 99
Total	$2,360 04

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Reed presented the report of the Committee on Engines, which stated that the annual appropriation had been expended, and an indebtedness of $357 41 incurred. The Committee also asked that $6,000 be added to the appropriation and charged to Contingent Fund. After considerable debate the matter was referred to Finance Committee.

REGULATIONS AT FIRES.

Mr. Cutter offered a resolution instructing the Police Committee, in connection with the Committee on Engines, Wells and Hose, to prepare an ordinance preventing citizens from crowding upon the firemen and interfering with them while in the discharge of their duty. Read three times and passed.

FIRE PLUG ASKED FOR.

Mr. Windsor presented a petition for the erection of a fire plug on the corner of Fremont and Washington streets, in the Second ward. Read and referred to Committee on Water.

WATER EXTENSION.

Mr. Staple offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Considerable complaint has been made as to the manner in which the work of making excavations for the extension of water mains in the Second ward has been done, it is therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Water be and they are hereby instructed to report to the Councils the character of the work, and how it is done, and all the facts connected therewith.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presented a resolution instructing the Street Committee to have iron culverts placed on Ohio street, at Beaver street and Montgomery avenue. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. McNeil presented a report from the Committee on Poor, together with an ordinance providing for the sale of the City Farm, according to a resolution passed by Mr. McNeil, through the Regulator. The farm has been laid out in building lots and farm lots, with streets, alleys, etc., and will be sold at public auction. The tract embraces one hundred and sixty-four acres, and it is supposed will bring one thousand dollars per acre, the proceeds of the sale. The plan was accepted, and the ordinance read three time and finally passed.

BOARD OF CONTROLLERS.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution tendering the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools, the use of the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of holding the meetings of the Board. The motion was adopted and the vexed question was terminated.

The Council then took up the matter of the proposed change of grade of streets in the Manchester district, but adjourned before taking any definite action.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

THREE CHARGES.

Three informations were made yesterday against a man named McGovern—two by John Baum, for assault and battery, and one by Bartholomew Clendein, for surety of the peace. The parties, it appears, had a difficulty about a dog, resulting in a cutting affray, and the last charge, on the Pan Handle railroad, when McGovern, it is alleged, attempted to assault Clendein. Whether or not an arrangement cannot be made by which the Columbia Hose Company can be placed on an equal footing with the other fire companies in the city.

THE COMMON GROUND.

Mr. English offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to see that the water no rubbish of any kind shall be placed on the common grounds. Adopted.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution to have a flag crossing placed on Federal street, at the intersection of Sheridan avenue, which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Hall raised a point of the resolution to open Morton's